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HISTORY

OF

DICKINSON COLLEGE.

BY

GEN. HORATIO C. KING, LL.D.,

OF THE CLASS OF '58.

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1858

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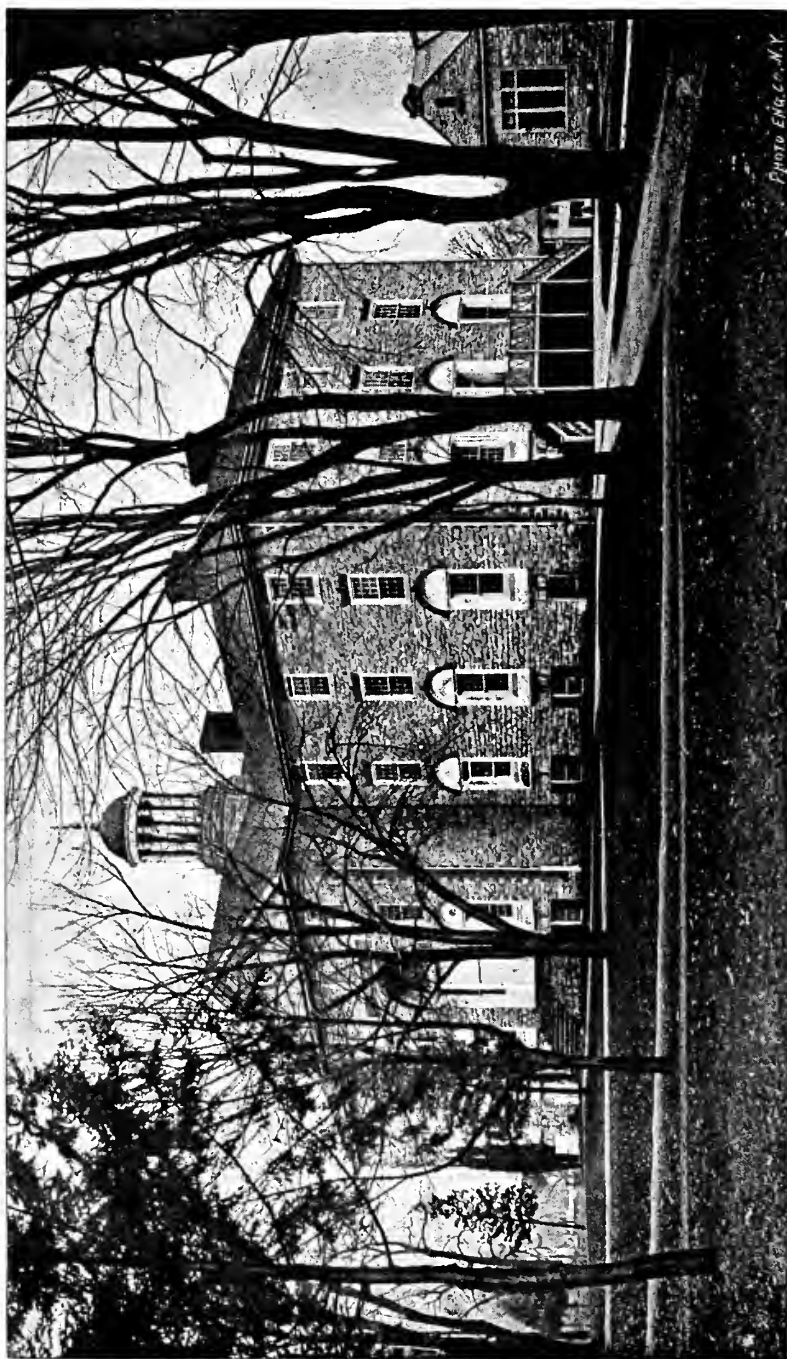
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VIEW OF DICKINSON COLLEGE, CARLISLE, PA.



WEST COLLEGE, 1803.

PHOTO. ENGEL & CO. N.Y.

# Dickinson College.

First Period.



JOHN DICKINSON, one of the principal founders of the College, for whom it is named, was born in Maryland, of Quaker parents, in 1732. He studied law in Philadelphia, continued his studies for three years in the Temple in London, and returned to practice in the former city. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly in 1764 and, in 1765, of the Colonial Congress which convened in New York to oppose the Stamp Act. His vigorous opposition by pen and word of mouth made him conspicuous, and, in 1774, he was chosen a member of the Continental Congress where a series of important State papers won for him a glowing tribute from Lord Chatham. Regarding the Declaration of Independence as premature, he opposed it and absented himself when that immortal document was signed. But, patriotic to the core, he enlisted as a private in the Continental army and served his full term. He re-enlisted, in 1777, in Delaware, and was soon after commissioned Brigadier General. In 1779 he was elected to Congress from Delaware. In 1780 he was returned to the Assembly of that State and, in 1781, was elected President of the State. From 1782 to 1785 he held the same office in Pennsylvania, at the same time serving as a member that framed the Federal Constitution. Nine letters written at this time under the *nom de plume* of "Fabius," urging the adoption of the Constitution, created a profound impression. They were followed in 1797 by fourteen letters tending to promote a friendly feeling toward our Revolutionary ally, France. In 1796, he received from the College of New Jersey (Princeton)

the honorary degree of LL.D. The remainder of his life was devoted to the collection and publication of his numerous writings, and he died at Wilmington, Delaware, in 1808. He is described as tall and spare, his hair white as snow, his garb uniting with the severe simplicity of his sect a neatness and elegance peculiarly in keeping with it. He was loved and respected of all. "In social life as a conversationalist, his wide range of miscellaneous information, his habitual elegance and eloquence of language, combined with his sincerity of heart made him exceedingly agreeable. He united with the finest accomplishments of the man and the patriot, a sacred regard to the doctrines and precepts of Christianity."

Such is the brief biography of the distinguished man who was mainly instrumental in founding Dickinson College, at his residence in Philadelphia on the 15th of September, 1783, one week after the charter was secured, when he was chosen first President of its Board of Trustees. The scheme of establishing an institution of learning remote from the seaboard in a then comparative wilderness was not new, though held by many to be chimerical. The custom of sending young men to Europe to be educated was distasteful to the patriotic lovers of a new-found liberty, and through the energy and activity mainly of Dickinson, the doubtful enterprise was undertaken. He proved his faith by his liberality and contributed freely of his means in carrying out the project. In granting the charter, the Pennsylvania Assembly recognized this in the following terms:

"In memory of the great and important services rendered to his country by his Excellency John Dickinson, Esquire, President of the Supreme Executive Council, and in commemoration of his very liberal donation to the institution, the said College shall be forever hereafter called and known by the name of Dickinson College."

The borough of Carlisle, about one hundred and twenty miles from Philadelphia, was selected as the site.

At this early period there was but one

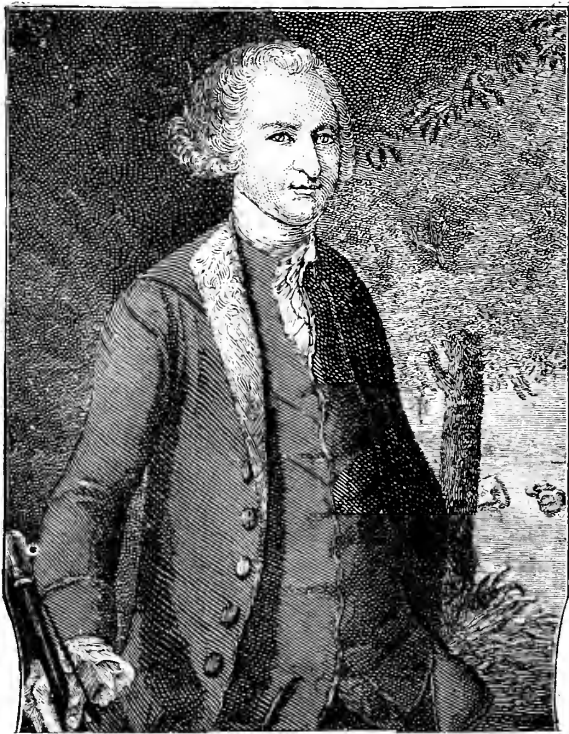
## DICKINSON COLLEGE.

college in each of the New England States, one in New York (Columbia or King's College), two in New Jersey, Rutgers' (Queen's), and the College of New Jersey (Princeton); two in Virginia and one in Pennsylvania (The University), established in 1755. All were feeble in the number of faculty and students, but the desire for higher education was on the increase and the prophecy of future needs spurred the projectors to carry out their plans.

Although with scarcely a stage-coach

In 1753 it had but five houses, and in 1783 the population did not exceed fifteen hundred.

The first Board of Trustees comprised forty members, men of prominence, of whom one-third, as required by the charter, were clergymen. Of these Dickinson and Dr. Benjamin Rush, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, were most conspicuous in their efforts to nurture and build up the difficult enterprise. Although Dickinson's liberality had secured to him the honor of



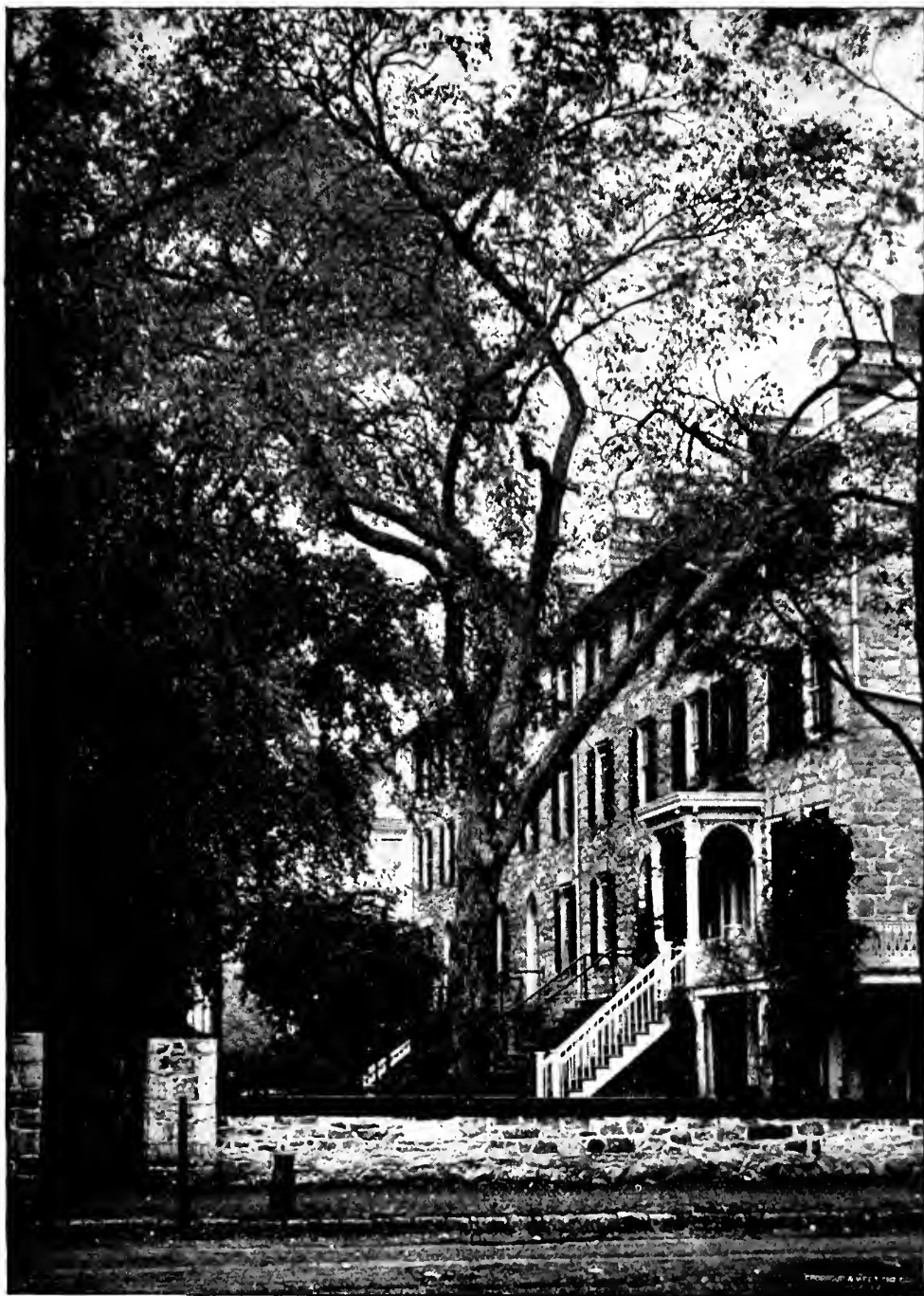
Hon. John Dickinson.

connection with the outer world, Carlisle had attained considerable prominence in the war, both through the contingent furnished to the Continental army and from its designation as a rendezvous for recruits and confinement of prisoners of war. The barracks erected by the captured Hessians became the nucleus of a military post occupied by troops up to within a few years, until converted into an Indian School, whose pupils have recently given a good account of their athletic prowess in their encounters with several of our most prominent colleges.

the name, to Rush belongs at least equal honor for his untiring devotion for more than a fourth of a century during which, at times, his courage and hopefulness inspired the drooping and established the institution upon a firm and permanent foundation.

The early contributions in America to seats of learning, when compared with the munificent gifts of the present day, seem almost trivial. It will be recalled that Yale secured immortality for his name by a contribution of five hundred pounds in goods and books to a college





EAST COLLEGE.



THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE.



Rev. Charles Nisbet, D. D.,  
First President of Dickinson College.

already established. Just how much Dickinson gave is not definitely known, but the records show a plantation (improved lands) on Marsh Creek in York, now Adams County, a like plantation of five hundred acres in Cumberland County, a valuable collection of books from his library, five hundred dollars in cash and probably other minor donations of which no minute was made. The State also was not unmindful of its young charge and aided it from time to time as pressing needs required. And "pressing needs" have been and are now and ever will be the normal condition of all great institutions of learning which desire to keep pace with the progress of the world and the demands for the highest intellectual culture.

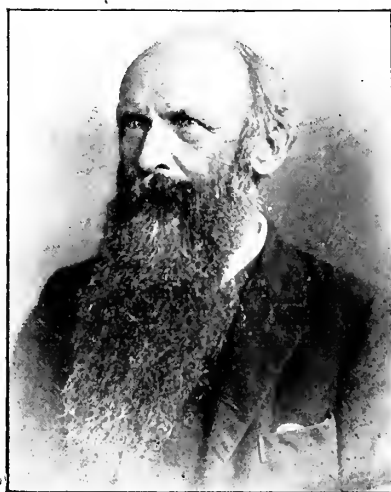
The Board of Trustees first met in Carlisle on the 6th of April, 1784. The long ride through the wilderness cannot be appreciated by those who are whirled in the palatial cars of the Pennsylvania Railroad from Philadelphia in less than four hours. Dickinson and Rush were both there, the former presiding. They adopted a characteristic seal, the device consisting of a Bible, a Telescope and a Liberty Cap, the one above the other, and beneath, the motto "Pietate et Doctrina tuta libertas." With an assured annual income of only one hundred and thirty pounds, they proceeded to elect Rev. Charles Nisbet, D. D., of Montrose, Scotland, Principal, and James Ross, A. M. (author of a Latin Grammar), Professor of Greek and Latin. Nisbet was a pro-

nounced friend of America and had suffered for it. When the call came through Dr. Rush, he not unwillingly resolved to cast his fortunes with the new land of freedom. In June, 1785, he arrived from Europe and in July following reached Carlisle. He found the Grammar School in operation under Professor Ross, assisted by Robert Johnson (afterwards Professor of Mathematics) as tutor. Soon after, the faculty was increased by the election of Rev. Robert Davidson, D. D. (pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Carlisle) as Professor of History, Belles Lettres, etc., and a Mr. Jait was also appointed "to teach the students to read and write the English language with elegance and propriety"—a branch somewhat neglected in some of our modern institutions. Dr. Nisbet was an intellectual giant. Besides his ordinary duties as Principal, he delivered four co-ordinate courses of lectures on Moral Philosophy, Logic, Philosophy of the Mind, Belles Lettres, and on Systematic Theology, which latter continued over two years, embracing "four hundred and eighteen lectures, probably the first course of lectures on systematic theology delivered in this country." For twenty years, instruction was given in a two-story brick building near the corner of Bedford Street and Liberty Alley, the site now occupied by the public school. Subsequently some portion of the old barracks was occupied for recitation rooms and dormitories. But the proposition to purchase them happily fell through, and the present more eligible site in the town was selected. But it is not proposed to trace the College through its early financial struggles. Its friends were numerous, a lottery helped somewhat, the State still more, and it managed to live. At its first public commencement in 1787 nine young men received the degree of A. B. Then followed eleven in '88 and '89, twelve in '90, none in '91, and in '92 the largest class of A. B.'s ever graduated save that of 1858, which still remains the Banner Class, at least in point of numbers. A larger number have since gone out at the close of their course, which, in many cases, however, was partial only.

In 1798, the trustees purchased from the Penns a whole square on the western limits of the town, for one hundred and fifty dollars. A large building was then



Rev. Alexander S. Gibbons, M. D., '43.



Hon. James D. Watters, '53.



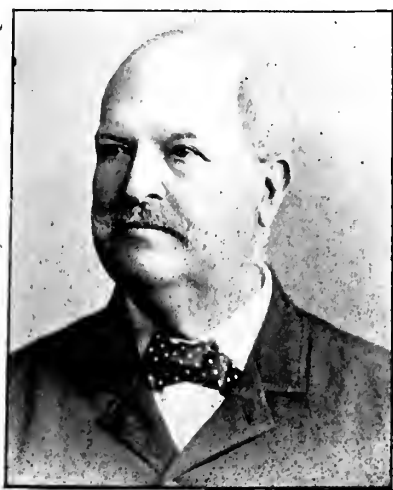
Prof. Warren Holden, '43.



John Veitch Shoemaker, M. D., '72.



LADIES' HALL.



John R. Coxe, '49.



Edmund B. Seymour, '53.

erected, but while still incomplete, though partially occupied by students, it was totally destroyed by fire in February, 1783. Its destruction was regarded as a national calamity and raised up a multitude of friends. Subscriptions poured in from unexpected quarters. In August of that year, a stone building, from plans submitted to Latrobe, the government architect, was commenced and West College stands to-day, a monument to those benefactors of a century ago. In 1805 it was occupied though still unfinished. To within a recent period it contained a chapel, society, library, recitation and sleeping rooms, one end also being set apart for a professor's residence.

Dr. Nisbet died in 1804, in his sixty-eighth year. Says Prof. Himes: "At home in all branches of human learning, he had his acquisitions so fully in hand that they were readily turned to account. He was a fluent speaker and in the pulpit never used aids of any kind. His imagination was lively, his wit keen, his sarcasm scathing, while he was fearless and unreserved, at times, perhaps, needlessly so, in his expressions of opinion or of censure. He had the use of at least nine languages and was at home in the whole range of classic literature. Some of his intellectual feats are incredible. While in Europe he was supposed to be one of the best Greek scholars it contained. His memory was as wonderful as his wit was unequalled. He could repeat whole books of Homer, the whole of the Aeneid, and is said to have often heard his recitations in the classics without a text book." His loss to the College seemed irreparable.

Among the graduates of this period were Roger B. Taney, afterwards Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; Ninian Edwards, U. S. Senator; Callender Irvine, Commissary General U. S. A.; David McConaught, President of Washington College; John Nevin, the author of the first anti-slavery publications in this country; Henry Moore Ridgeley, U. S. Senator; and Judges, Legislators, College Professors and Clergymen in large numbers.

Dr. Davidson succeeded Nesbit as Principal *pro tem* and held the position for five years, declining the Principalship. He resigned in 1809 and Dr. Samuel Miller was elected President, but declined, when

Rev. Jeremiah Atwater, D. D., President of Middlebury College, Vermont, was elected. During his regime, war with England was declared and in 1814 the degrees were conferred that year *in absentia*, all the Senior Class having been enrolled for the defence of Philadelphia.

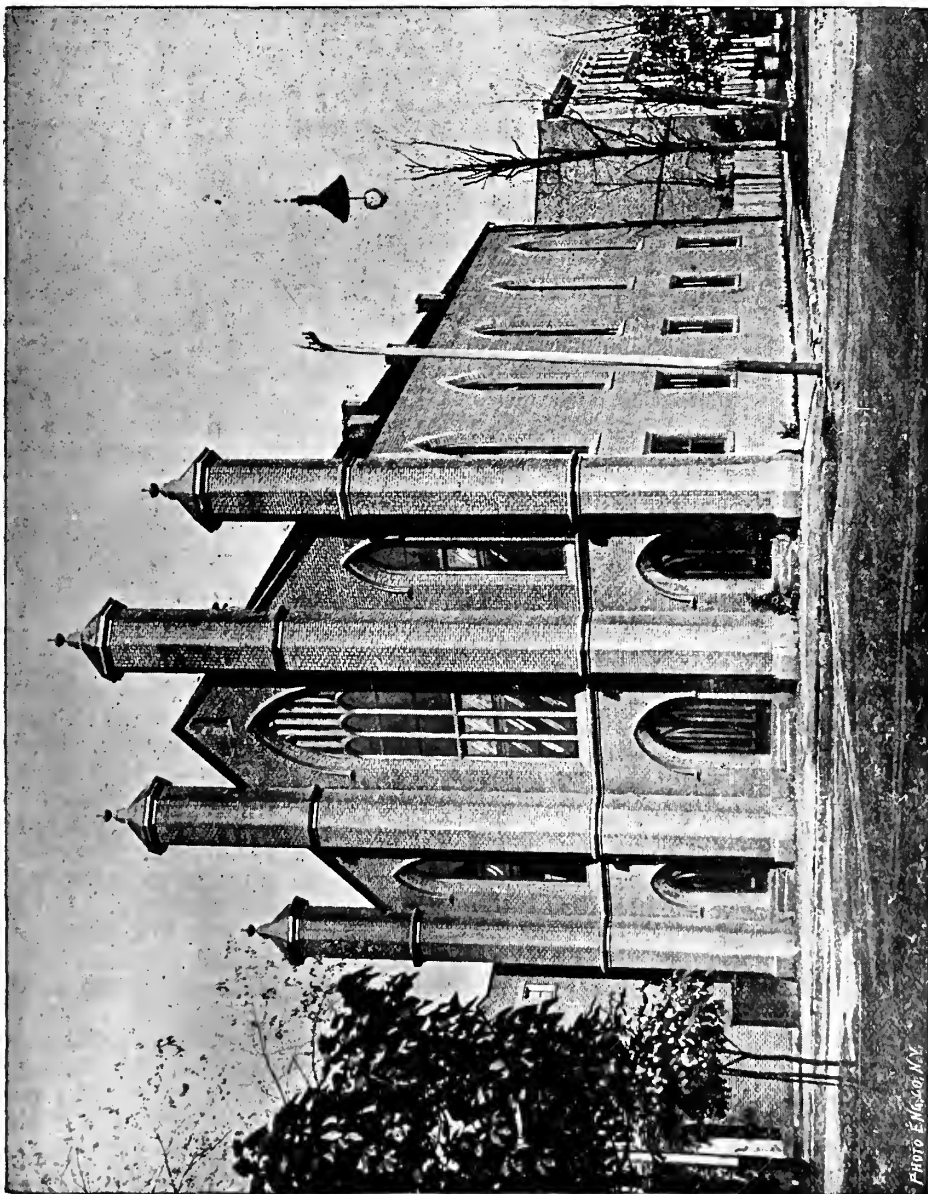
In 1815 President Atwater resigned and Rev. John McKnight was appointed principal *pro tem*. The next year, in consequence of defections arising out of the management, operations were suspended and not resumed until 1821 with Rev. John M. Mason of New York as principal.



Hon. Horatio King, LL.D., the oldest honor man, on whom was conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1896, and Gen. Horatio C. King, his son, class of '58, who was elected trustee the same year.

His inauguration was attended with much ceremony, Chief Justice Gibson of Pennsylvania administering the oath of office. In 1824 Dr. Mason resigned and was succeeded by Rev. William Niell, D.D. Charges of political and sectarian influence caused an investigation by the Legislature, and the mixed authority of the faculty and trustees over the students added to the confusion. In 1829 the entire faculty resigned, and in 1830 Rev. Samuel How, D. D., and a new corps of instructors were inducted into office. Vigorous efforts were made to revive the fallen fortunes of the institution, the





THE LAW SCHOOL.

Photo Englewood

alumni coming to the aid of the trustees and the faculty. Among the former was James Buchanan, afterwards President of the United States, who graduated in 1809.\* A petition was presented to the Legislature to amend the charter so as to make the President of the College *ex-officio* President of the Board of Trustees, and to commit the discipline wholly to the faculty, with the exception of an appeal to the trustees in case of expulsion. But the proposed reform came too late, and in March, 1832, the trustees concluded to suspend the operations of the College, which led to the transfer of the institution to the charge of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Its continuance and progress under that denomination, which still controls its destinies, will be described in the next issue of this Magazine. A few of the prominent graduates of this period were Robert Cooper Grier, Associate Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court; Richard Henry Lee, LL.D.; Judge

Alexander Laws Hayes, LL.D.; Judge Mordecai McKinney; Judge John Webb Tyler; Judge Ross Wilkins; Rev. Howard Malcolm, LL.D., preacher and author; Frederick Watts, LL.D., U. S. Commissioner of Agriculture; John Holmes Agnew, D. D., teacher and author; Rev. George Washington Bethune, D. D., famous pulpit orator and writer; Judge William L. Helfenstein, LL.D.; Prof. Erskine Mason, D. D.; John Godlove Morris, D. D., LL.D., theologian and literateur; Samuel A. McCoskry, D. D., Bishop of Michigan; Samuel Ruth-erford Houston, D. D., clergyman and author; Henry Louis Baugher, D. D., President of Pennsylvania College; James H. Graham, LL.D., Jurist and Professor of Law in Dickinson College; William Marvel Nevin, LL.D., professor and author; Edward Young Buchanan, D. D., and Alfred Creigh, LL.D., physician and author, and many others who were distinguished in various professions.

#### Second Period.

**A**LTHOUGH Dickinson College during the period already described was nominally under the care of the Presbyterian Church, the institution was by no means sectarian, its professors at various times having been selected from the Episcopalian, German Reformed, and other denominations, and its Board of Trustees was drawn from nearly all the Protestant sects. Although Methodism had taken a strong hold in the United States, its converts were mainly from the masses, and its chief supporters were mostly people of moderate means. At the close of the Revolutionary period it had less than fifty preachers and not quite fourteen thousand members; and these still regarded themselves as members of the Episcopal Church. Its declaration of independence, however, followed close upon the heels of peace, and the first

bishop, Rev. Thomas Coke, D.C.L., of Oxford University, ordained by Wesley, presented his credentials to the Baltimore Conference in December, 1784. Francis A. Asbury was appointed his coadjutor. Fresh life and vigor were infused into the infant church, and its members and influence rapidly increased. The need of higher education began to be sorely felt early in the present century. But two Methodist colleges were in existence, Augusta in Kentucky and Wesleyan in Connecticut, when proceedings were instituted to secure control of Dickinson. Cokesbury College, near Baltimore, should be mentioned, but this, after a precarious career of ten years, was abandoned. In March, 1833, the trustees opened negotiations with the Baltimore Conference through Rev. Edward Dorsey, chairman of the committee, and on

\* Buchanan. Many years ago, in searching the archives of the Union Philosophical Society, I found these entries in the Secretary's minutes:

"Constitution signed by James Buchanan March 29, 1801."

"March 23, 1803, Mr. Buchanan read an essay on 'The Dangers of the Fair Sex.'"

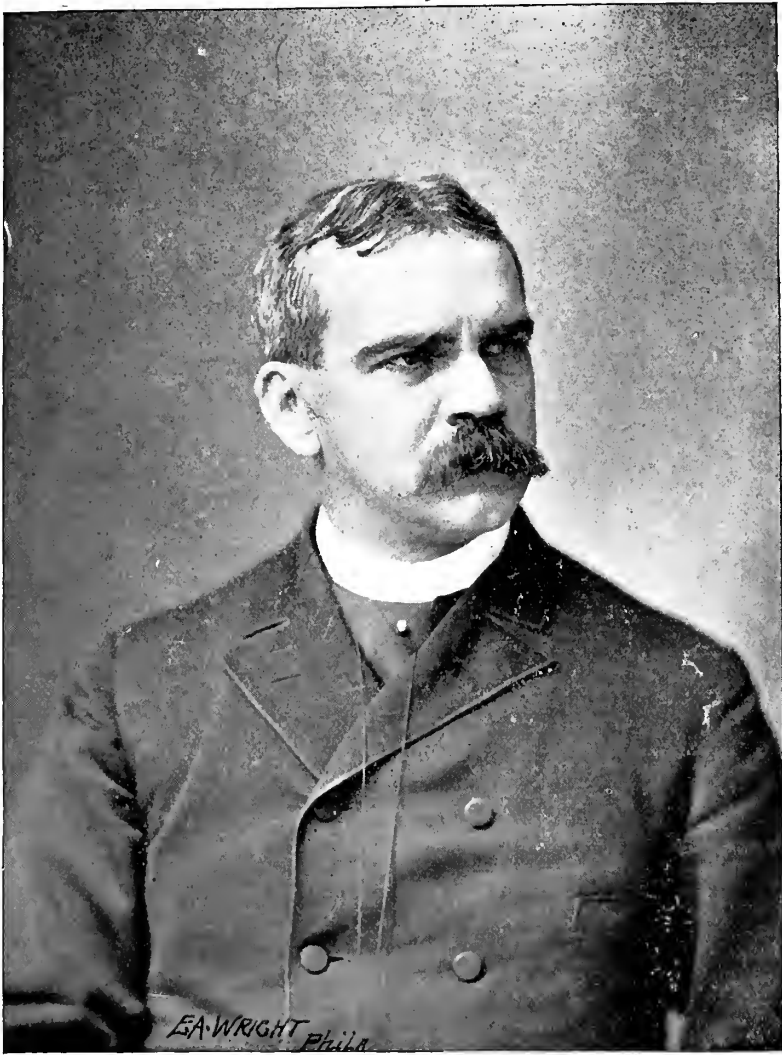
"November 24, 1803, On application of James Buchanan, he was honorably dismissed and a diploma granted him."

"November 24, 1803, Mr. Buchanan read an essay on 'The Influence of the Fair Sex.'"

Mr. Buchanan's fiancée died a short time before the day fixed for their marriage, and he remained faithful to her memory throughout life.

H. C. K.





Rev. George Edward Reed, D.D., LL.D.,  
President of Dickinson College.

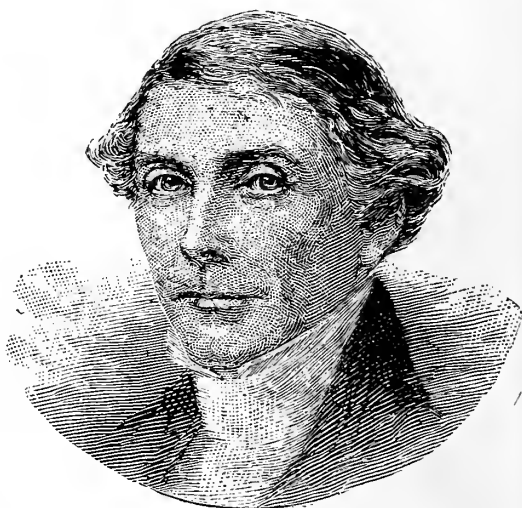
the 18th of April the committee and trustees met. The Philadelphia Conference united with the Baltimore Conference in the project. The plan of absorption finally adopted was by the gradual resignation of the then trustees and the election of Methodists designated by the Conferences. Eighteen resignations were thus accepted, and the new Board was organized by the election of Bishop Emery as President, and by the end of the year a complete change was effected without friction. A balance of three thousand dollars of the State ap-

propriation and some bank stock, also on hand, were sufficient to pay off the existing liabilities and make necessary repairs and improvements on the buildings and grounds. The magnificent campus with its unsurpassed grove of stately trees is a monument to this early foresight. A subscription for an endowment of forty-five thousand dollars was started, Rev. John Price Durbin, D.D., editor of the *Christian Advocate*, was elected President and Professor of Moral Science, and the time of opening announced for May, 1834.

The brilliancy of Dr. Durbin's administration was always a glowing theme with the survivors of that period, and is still a dazzling tradition. He was a man of great literary and executive ability. He was born in Kentucky in 1800, and died in New York city in 1876. At fourteen he was apprenticed to a cabinet-maker; in 1819 he entered the Methodist itinerancy, studying at Miami University while preaching at Hamilton, Ohio; graduated at Cincinnati College in 1825, and was soon after appointed Professor of Languages in Augusta College. In 1831 he was chosen Chaplain of the United States Senate. Relinquishing that office, he accepted the chair of Natural Sciences in Wesleyan University; in 1833 he became editor of the *Christian Advocate and Journal*. In 1834 he was elected, as already stated, President of Dickinson College, and during his incumbency made an extensive tour in Europe and the East. In 1844, as a member of the General Conference, he took a prominent part in the contest which divided the Church on the slavery question. After his withdrawal from college work, he was Pastor, Presiding Elder, and Secretary of the Missionary Society. In the last field he built up foreign missions to an unprecedented extent and increased the annual contributions from \$100,000 to \$600,000. He published several important works and was everywhere famed for his eloquence and great administrative ability.

Pending the reöpening of the College, a grammar school of fifty pupils under Alexander F. Dobb was secured, six professors were agreed upon, a department of law under Judge John Reed established, and most important action was secured in the Legislature by making the President or Principal *ex officio* President of the Board of Trustees, placing the entire discipline in the hands of the Faculty, with the right of appeal to the Board of Trustees only in case of expulsion—a most salutary and vital measure.

In May, 1834, forty-eight thousand dollars in subscriptions were reported, but the formal opening was deferred until September. At the designated time, Dr. Durbin was inaugurated, with Meritt Caldwell as Professor of Exact Science, and Rev. Robert Emory, Professor of Ancient Languages. In 1835,



John Price Durbin, D.D.,

President of Dickinson College from 1834 to 1845.

John M. Keagy, M.D., was chosen Professor of Natural Sciences, but died before entering upon his duties, and was succeeded in 1836 by William Henry Allen as Lecturer and subsequently Professor, who remained with the College as Professor of Natural Sciences and Philosophy and English Literature until 1848, when he was elected President of Girard College in Philadelphia. To this latter work he consecrated the greater part of his remaining life, and died in 1882. Rev. John McClintock, of grand memory, was Professor of Mathematics from 1836 to 1840, and for eight years thereafter Professor of Latin and Greek. He was accounted the most profound classic scholar of his day, and his subsequent career as editor of the *Methodist Quarterly*, as an eloquent pastor in the New York Conference and in Paris, as an author and President of Drew Theological Seminary, where he died in 1870, secured for him high honor and lasting fame.

South College, a brick structure, was purchased in 1835 for grammar school purposes. It was destroyed by fire, and the new building was used for like purpose as well as by the Professor of Sciences until the erection of the Tome Scientific building in 1884, when the latter department was transferred. It was surmounted by an observatory in which was an excellent telescope. One of the important uses to which the tele-



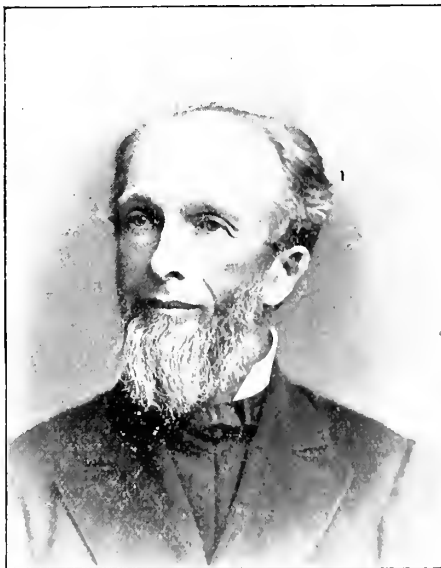
John F. Bird, M.D., '40,  
Trustee of the College.



Hon. D. J. M. Loop, '44.



Rev. Thomas Bowman, D.D., LL.D., '37.



Rev. Isaac Dillon, D.D., '43.



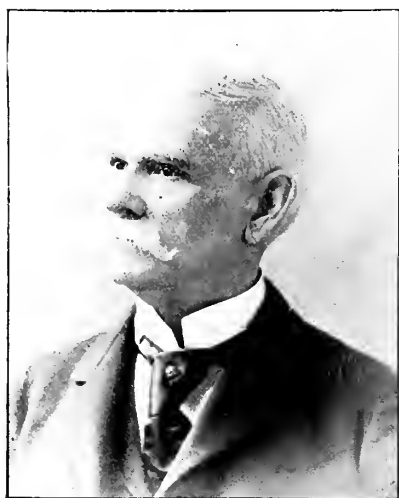
Hon. James W. Marshall, LL.D., '48.



Rev. T. Snowden Thomas, '48.



Charles B. Young, '48.



Hon. E. B. Prettyman, '48.



Richard C. Patterson, '89.



The late Henry B. Ridgaway, D.D., LL.D., '49.



Rev. Jonathan K. Peck, '52.



Hon. Noah Bowlus, '54.

scope lent itself on one occasion was the discovery of several satellites, including the writer, who were playing cards in Room 27, West College. East College was erected in 1836, of rough hevn limestone, the material used also in West College, as well as generally in dwellings throughout that section.

Stephen Asbury Roszell, A.M., was Principal of the Grammar School from 1835 to 1840, and also for two years during this period Professor of Latin and Greek. Thomas Emory Sudler, a graduate of West Point in 1820, and an A.M. of Dickinson in 1840, was Professor of Mathematics from 1840 to 1851, was afterwards President of Wilmington (Delaware) Female College, and died there in 1860. The resignation of Prof. Emory, on account of ill health, was a very serious loss. He resumed a pastorate, but acted as temporary President in 1842 during Dr. Durbin's absence in Europe. In 1845 Dr. Durbin severed his connection with the College to look after his private interests.

Rev. Robert Emory was elected President, and Spencer F. Baird of the Class of '40, who afterwards earned a world-wide reputation as the leading scientist of the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, D.C., was chosen Professor of Natural History and Curator of the Museum. Prof. Baird possessed ripe scholarship and an ardent love for his specialty which reflected great honor upon his alma mater. There was a marked increase in the number of students, as well as in the reputation of the institution. In 1846, Dr. George R. Crooks, a classmate of Baird's, was made Adjunct Professor of Modern Languages. In conjunction with McClintock, he issued a number of valuable and popular Latin and Greek text-books. He resigned in 1848, and many years after was elected President of Drew Theological Seminary, as successor of Bishop John F. Hurst of the Class of '54, and "died in harness" at a ripe old age, about a year ago. In 1848, after several years of failing health, both Caldwell and Emory died, and McClintock and Crooks tendered their resignations. Their brilliant services to the College are remembered with profound gratitude, and the older graduates still refer to the term of their employment as the equal in culture and

learning of any in the history of the College.

An unfortunate incident during Prof. McClintock's term gave to the institution an unpleasant notoriety. In the effort to recapture a runaway slave, one of the pursuing party was killed by a fall. The distinguished educator was indicted as one of the abettors of the alleged crime, but was promptly acquitted.

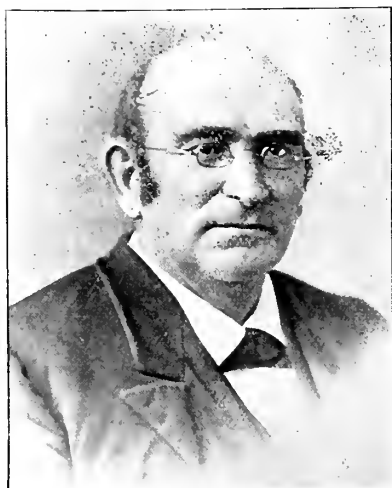
Dr. Allen was acting President for a short time, until, in 1848, Rev. Jesse T. Peck was elected to the presidency; James W. Marshall of the Class of '48 was chosen Adjunct Professor of Ancient Languages, and Rev. Otis H. Tiffany, of the Class of '44, of Mathematics.

Rev. Erastus Wentworth, D.D., was Professor of Natural Science from 1850 to 1854, when he resigned to go as missionary to China, a loss severely felt and greatly regretted.

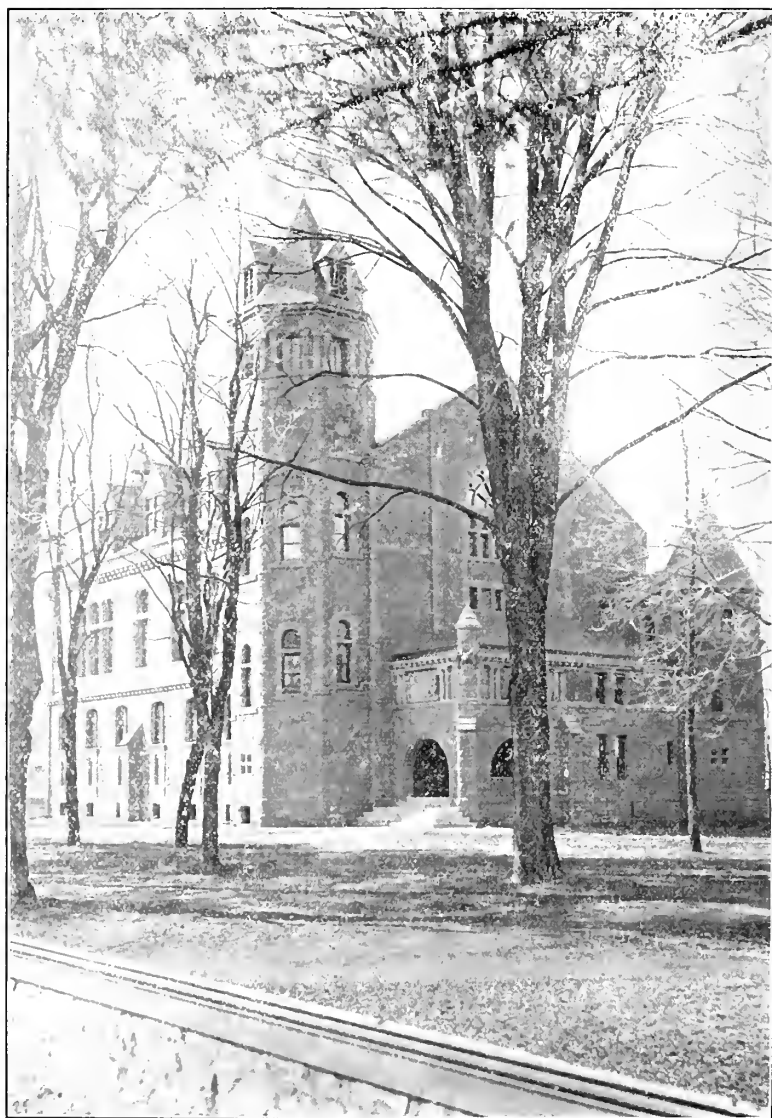
Dr. Peck was a clergyman of note, had been Principal of Gouverneur Wesleyan Seminary, New York, and Troy Conference Academy, Vermont, and brought with him a commanding presence and a pleasant address; but he had had little experience with student life, not being a graduate of any college. He was subjected to much annoyance and many embarrassments at the hands of the prank-loving students. One of these is still a treasured memory among the traditions of Dickinson. I heard it many years ago, and it may suffer somewhat in accuracy of detail by my recital. I believe I betray no secret in stating that the invention of this practical joke is attributed to the now distinguished essayist and preacher, Moncure D. Conway. The story runs that Dr. Peck was about to attend the meeting of the Virginia Methodist Conference at Staunton, Va. Conway anticipated the visit by writing to the Superintendent of the Insane Asylum at that place that a harmless lunatic, who believed himself to be the President of Dickinson College, had escaped from his custodians, as on previous occasions, and that his peculiar idiosyncrasy was in attending conferences. He described the Doctor's somewhat striking and portly appearance with minute detail, and represented that his friends were apprehensive that he would wander away to Staunton, as he had in



Rev. James A. McCauley, D.D., LL.D., '47,  
President from 1872 to 1888.



The late Rev. Henry M. Harman, D.D., LL.D., '48,  
Professor Emeritus.



JAMES W. BOSLER MEMORIAL HALL.



Ovando B. Super, Ph. D., '73,  
Professor of Modern Languages.

some way secured considerable funds before his departure. Conway begged the asylum authorities to be on the look out for him on his arrival, and when arrested, to notify the writer promptly, that some one might be sent to bring him home to his distressed family. In due course, the Reverend Doctor arrived at Staunton, was immediately recognized and held in custody to await developments. The more the Doctor chafed, the more convinced were the attendants of his mental aberration, and it was some time, so the story goes, before they yielded to his entreaties to take him to the Conference,

where his identity might be and was established. I believe this still stands unsurpassed in the annals of college practical jokes.\*

Dr. Peck's Presidency embraced a period of four years, when he resigned to reënter the ministry. He was elected Bishop in 1872, and died in 1883 at Syracuse, N. Y. The graduates from 1833 to 1852 included many men of note. Among them were Alfred Nevin, D.D., LL.D., 1833, author, editor and pastor, and E. H. Nevin, D.D., 1833, his brother, President of Franklin College, Ohio; Thomas Bowman, D.D., LL.D.,

\*After this article was in type, I met at Dickinson, Hon. Charles B. Lore, Chief Justice of Delaware, of the class of 1852, who was in college with Moncure D. Conway. He informed me that the practical joke on Dr. Peck was attributed not to Conway but to John Quarles, a conspicuously mischievous wag, in the class of '50.





James H. Morgan, Ph. D., 78.  
Professor of Greek and Political Economy.



Montgomery P. Sellers, A.M.,  
Professor of German and English.



SOUTH COLLEGE.





William M. Parsons, '56.



James F. Purvis, '56.



Frank S. Findlay, '57.



Thomas N. Conrad, '57,  
President Virginia Agricultural College.



Hon. William E. F. Deal, '59.

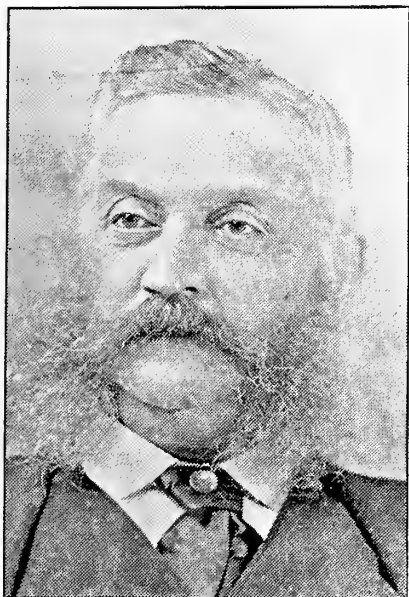


Prof. Alexander H. Ege, '59.

1837, Bishop of the M. E. Church; William Brown Parker, 1837, United States Army; Andrew Gregg Curtin, the famous War Governor of Pennsylvania, from the Law School in 1837; George Purnell Fisher, 1838, M.C. and Judge of the Supreme Court in the District of Columbia; Thomas Vernon Moore, D.D., 1835, author and preacher; William Ryland Woodward, of Washington, D.C., the eldest trustee in years and length of service, having held the office since 1859; R. L. T. Beale, Law School, 1838, noted cavalry general in the Confederate Army; Daniel E. M. Bates, LL.D., 1839, Chancellor of Delaware; Charles F. Deems, D.D., LL.D., 1885, professor, author and editor, and for many years pastor of the Church of the Strangers in New York city; James B. Scouller, D.D., 1839, author and editor; Dr. John Francis Bird, 1840, distinguished physician; Richard V. B. Lincoln, 1841, Jurist; William Brown Carr, 1841, College Professor and President; Robert Henry Patterson, D.D., 1843, father of ex-Governor Patterson of Pennsylvania; Eli Saulsbury, LL.D., Law School, 1843, United States Senator from Delaware; George Hawkins McCabe, LL.D., 1844, distinguished professor; Alfred B. McCalmont, 1844, lawyer and colonel U. S. V.; Wm. McF. Penrose, 1844, lieutenant colonel U. S. V.; Otis H. Tiffany, D.D., 1844, noted preacher and orator; Hon. Diego J. M. Loop, 1844, lawyer; James M. Follause, 1844, preacher and President of Charlestown Female College, West Virginia; John Carson, 1845, lawyer and trustee; Robert M. Henderson, 1845, lawyer and brigadier general U. S. V.; Robert S. Maclay, D.D., Superintendent of Missions in Japan; Joseph B. McEnally, 1845, Judge of Supreme Court, Pennsylvania; Isaac Newton Urner, LL.D., 1845, President of Mississippi College; Robert L. Dashiell, D.D., 1846, President of Dickinson College; Richard A. F. Penrose, M.D., LL.D., 1846; Beverly R. Waugh, President Pennsylvania Female College; Charles W. Carrigan, 1847, lawyer and Judge of Probate, Philadelphia; James A. McCauley, D.D., LL.D., 1847, President of Dickinson College; John M. Robinson, 1847, Judge of the Court of Appeals, Maryland; Edwin H. Webster, 1847, colonel U. S. V.; Samuel Wingard, 1847,

Judge of the Supreme Court, Washington Territory; William L. Boswell, 1848, Professor in Dickinson College and trustee; John A. J. Creswell, LL.D., 1848, Postmaster General; Charles B. Young, 1848, preacher; Henry M. Harman, D.D., LL.D., 1848, Professor in Dickinson College; James W. Marshall, 1848, Professor in Dickinson College and Postmaster General; Bernard H. Nadal, D.D., 1848, Professor in Drew Theological Seminary; Elijah B. Prettyman, 1848, lawyer and M.C.; Moncure D. Conway, 1849, author and preacher; Samuel A. Graham, colonel U. S. V.; John J. Jacob, 1849, Governor of West Virginia and Judge; Nathaniel T. Lupton, M.D., LL.D., 1849, President University of Alabama; Henry B. Ridgway, D.D., 1849, President of Garrett Biblical Institute; Samuel B. Hillman, Ph.D., 1850, Professor in Dickinson College; Charles Comfort Tiffany, D.D., 1850, Archdeacon Episcopal Church, New York; William C. Wilson, Ph.D., 1850, Professor in Dickinson College, and William V. B. Tudor, D.D., 1850, of the St. Louis Conference. I am indebted to the last named for an incident probably unparalleled in the history of any institution. Tiffany, Wilson, Hillman, and Tudor, all had equal standing for the highest honor, the Valedictory. The Faculty declined to discriminate, and these four honor men distributed the commencement speeches as they saw fit. To resume: Amos F. Musselman, 1851, lawyer and M.C.; Rev. Theo. M. Carson, 1852, Chaplain Confederate Army, Rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Lynchburgh; Ulysses Hobbs, 1852, colonel U. S. V., and Ralph Pierce, D.D., 1852, President of Holstein Seminary. These are but a few of the graduates who have distinguished themselves in many walks of life—the law, medicine, church and the army. Lack of space compels me to omit many others worthy of mention. I have no doubt failed to refer to many whose names will be missed, as I did in my previous article that of Rev. Matthew Brown, 1794, "who," writes Colonel J. J. McCook, "as President of both Washington and Jefferson Colleges, probably exerted a wider influence in an educational way than any alumnus of Dickinson."

The time is now at hand when, as a



The late Alfred W. Sims, C. E., '46.



Hon. Vincent Bierbower, '66.



Samuel J. Jones, M.D., LL.D., '57.



Rev. Curwen B. Fisher, A.M., '88.

youth, my attention was first attracted to my alma mater. In 1851 an effort was made to create an endowment fund by the sale of scholarships at a remarkably low rate of twenty-five dollars for four years' tuition, fifty dollars for ten years', and one hundred dollars for twenty-five years'. The subscription amounted to \$100,000, but the net payments reached

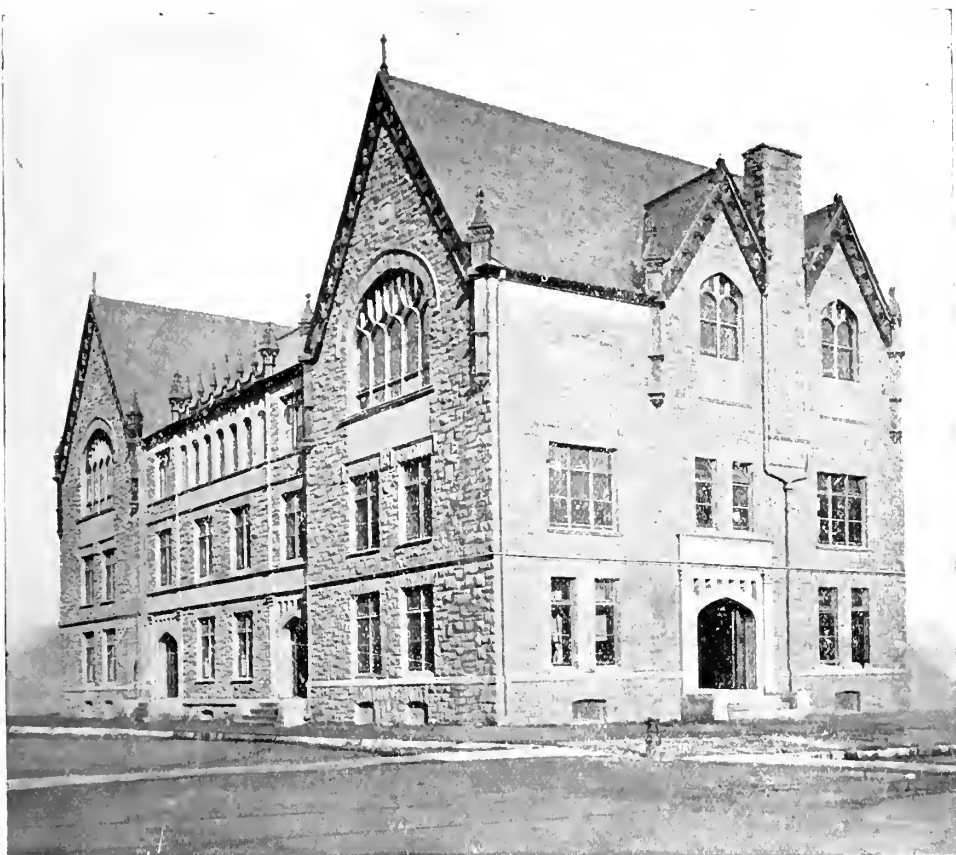
Methodist parents, he graduated at Wesleyan University in 1837, was ordained and entered at once upon his life work as teacher, as Principal of the High School at Augusta in his native State. Shortly after, he was a tutor in Wesleyan, and was thence chosen to the Presidency of Emory and Henry College, Virginia, where he remained until called to Dick-



Rev. Henry C. Whitney, Ph. D.,  
Professor of Latin.

only \$60,000. Although the expectations of the promoters of the scheme were not realized, the active canvass brought the College into greater publicity and a corresponding increase in the number of students. Upon the retirement of Dr. Peck, Rev. Charles Collins, D.D., was chosen President. He was my mother's brother. Born near Portland, Me., of

in 1852. In this position he remained until 1860. As his salary and family did not increase in the same rapid ratio, he resigned and became President and proprietor of the State Female College at Memphis, Tenn., where he died in July, 1875. Dr. Collins entered upon his duties when the discipline of the institution was at low water mark. His first en-



THE NEW DENNY MEMORIAL HALL.



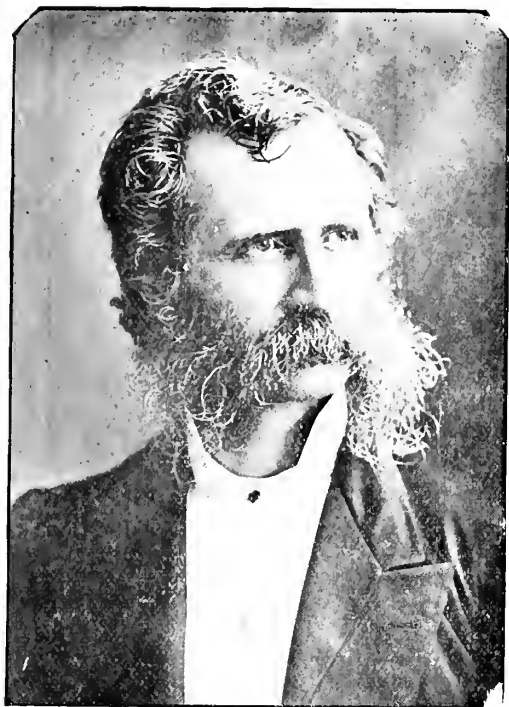
Hon. Jacob Tome,  
Trustee of the College.



Hon. Robert E. Pattison, LL.D., '81,  
Trustee of the College.



THE JACOB TOME SCIENTIFIC BUILDING.



Prof. William H. Zimmerman, '61,  
Of Maryland State College.



Rev. E. Hart Conklin, '74.

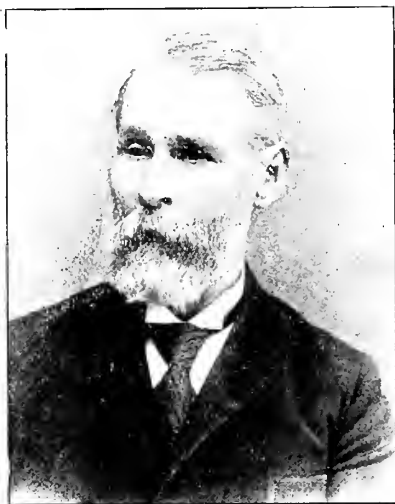


Hon. James B. Belford, '59.



Marion D. Learned, Ph. D., '80.  
Professor of the Germanic Language and Literature at the  
University of Pennsylvania.

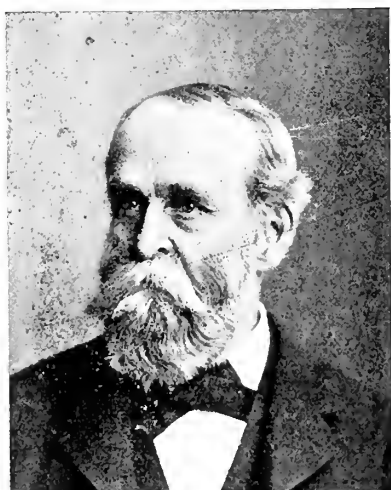




William H. Griffith, '58.



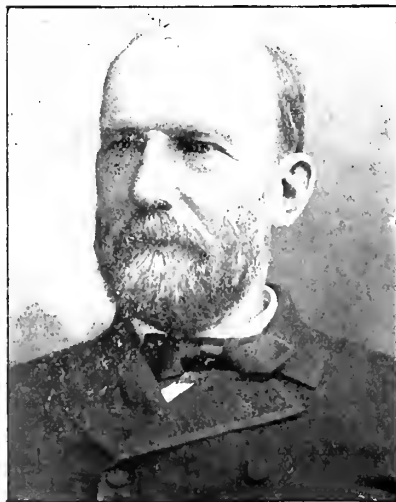
Hon. Albert H. Slape, '58,  
Trustee, 1870-'82.



S. Cushman Caldwell, '58,  
Of the *New York Tribune* Editorial Staff.



Rev. John A. Munroe, '55.



Hon. William H. Getzendaner, '58.



The late Thomas S. Reese, '53.



counter with the students indicated to some extent the character of the man. It was at evening prayers, which preceded the supper hour. Dr. Collins conducted the services and then undertook to make some suggestions as to his future policy. The students responded with the tactics common under the previous regime by scraping the uncarpeted floor with their feet, rendering the voice inaudible. Every vocal effort was thus suppressed. The Doctor maintained the utmost composure, viewing the turbulent crowd with apparent unconcern. For an hour the contest proceeded, but without loss of temper on the part of the new chief. The supper hour passed, and the vision of cold victuals, or no victuals at all, began to chase through the brains of the unruly crowd. A student's stomach is his first concern. Gradually the scraping diminished and at last wholly ceased. The Doctor delivered his philippic as if nothing had happened to mar the serenity of the occasion, and the victory was won. The boys had "sized" him up, and he never had any more trouble. They learned to respect his fairness, moderation, superlative judgment and executive force, and he was universally respected and beloved.

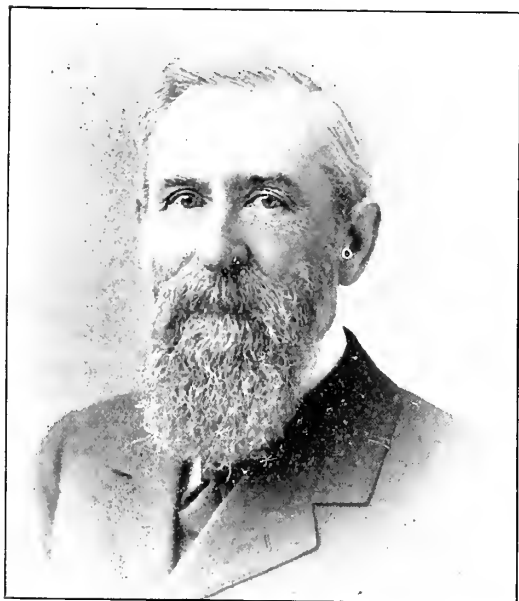
The scholarship system went into operation in 1854, and a greater number thronged to the institution than had ever before congregated within its walls. In fact the walls were not capacious enough, and the newcomers overflowed into the private boarding houses of the town. The writer was among the number, and they were a heterogeneous mass, gathered in mainly from Pennsylvania and the border States, though some came from as far south as Georgia, allured by the prospect of securing an education for a seemingly nominal sum. It is a fact that many came under the impression that the scholarship included room-rent, lights, fuel and board, and it was gravely asserted that some of the greenest expected their clothing and washing would also be thrown in. A very large number were wholly unprepared to enter upon the College course, and returned home, leaving the total at the end of the year two hundred and forty-five. The Faculty was a strong one. Dr. Collins, in addition to his duties as President, instructed in Moral Science. Rev.

Herman Johnson, D.D., was Professor of Philosophy and English Literature. He was a profound and zealous student and of a gentle and lovable disposition. He was also a graduate of Wesleyan, had been a teacher always, was President of the College from 1860 to 1868, and died in office in the latter year. Prof. James W. Marshall, already mentioned, filled the chair of ancient languages with marked ability and was warmly esteemed for his genial qualities and earnest desire to make the classics, as he did to me, a delightful study. In 1860 he added Latin and French to his duties. In 1862 he was appointed Consul

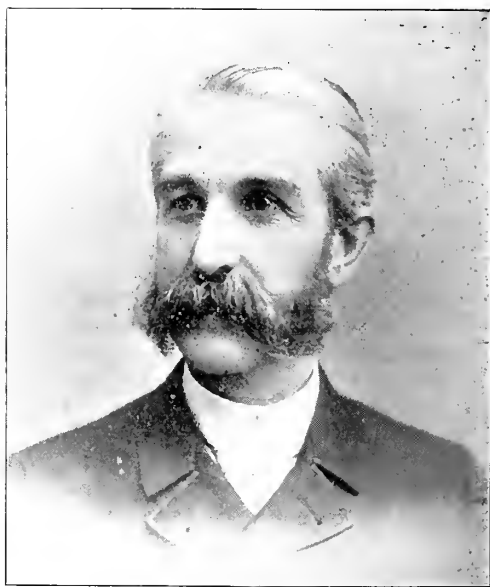


Gen. Horatio C. King, LL.D., '58,  
Trustee of the College.

to Leeds; in 1869 he received the appointment of First Assistant Postmaster General at the hands of his old classmate, Cresswell, then Postmaster General, whom he succeeded for a short time as Postmaster General. He is now living in a hearty and happy old age in Fauquier County, Va., spending his winters in Washington city. Rev. Otis H. Tiffany, then prominent and afterwards famous as a pulpit orator in the Methodist Church, was Professor of Mathematics. William C. Wilson was Professor of Natural Science, and Alexander J. Schem was Professor of He-



A. Foster Mullin, '58,  
Trustee of the College.



Adam F. Townsend, '56.



THE WILLIAM CLARE ALLISON MEMORIAL CHAPEL.

brew and the Modern Languages. Schem was born in Germany, was at the Universities of Bonn and Tubingen from 1843 to 1846, came to this country in 1851, and was called to Dickinson in 1854. His scholarship was of the highest order, but he was somewhat hindered by his deficient control of English. His published works attest his deep learning. In 1860 he broke down from over-work and died a few years later in New York. Benjamin Arbogast was tutor, and Samuel D. Hillman and Rev. Wm. A. Snively had charge of the Preparatory Department as Principal and Assistant.

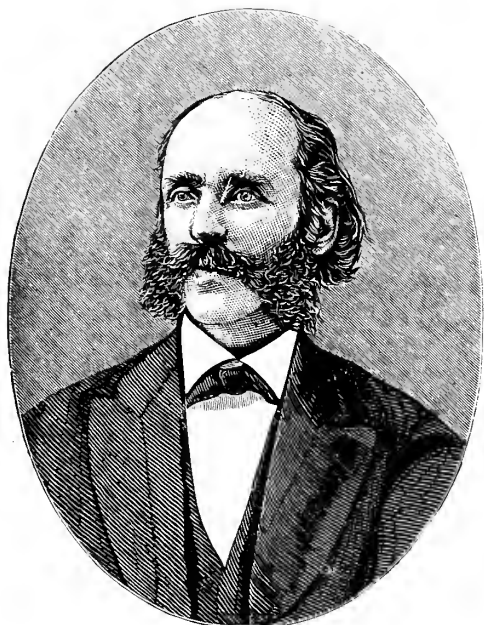
The class which entered in 1854 was the largest that had up to that time ever entered the College. After the sifting process had been completed, it numbered fifty-six. As this was my class, I may be pardoned a little digression at this point. During the four years' course, it lost two by death (one in the Freshman and one in the Senior year) and graduated thirty-five in the degree of A.B. This number of A.B. graduates still stands the highest on the record. Of these, thirteen became ministers, eight lawyers, four physicians, two editors, six teachers, including one College President (J. A. Lippincott), two bankers, and the rest in other avocations. Of the foregoing, four were in the Union Army and eight in the Confederate service. One Union soldier died in camp and one Confederate was killed at the second battle of Bull Run. Nineteen have "crossed the river."

It was a lively set of boys, always ready for harmless fun, but above malicious mischief. Some of its members spent most of a night propelling two calves up a flight of stairs into Professor Wilson's recitation room, to be rewarded at the recitation by the caustic remark, "I think your class is large enough already."

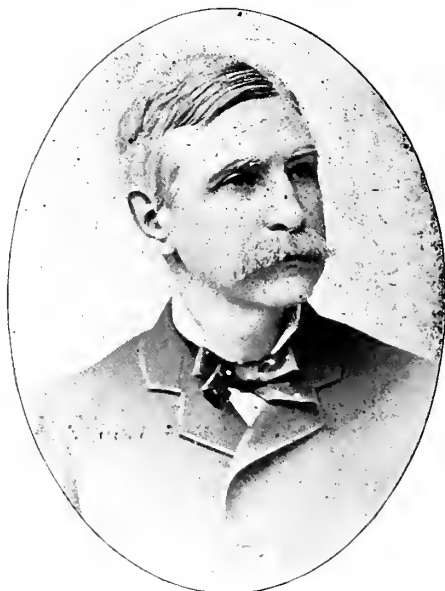
The only changes in the instructors from 1854 to 1858 were the appointment of William L. Boswell, already spoken of, as Professor of Mathematics in place of Prof. Tiffany, resigned; Charles S. Blumenthal, Professor of Modern Languages, and James P. Marshall and Benjamin F. Pursel as assistants in the Grammar School.

The political agitation which preceded the election of Mr. Lincoln as President and the success of the Republican party

had a marked and unfavorable effect upon the attendance of the students, especially from the border states. Then came the war, which played sad havoc with all the border colleges, depleting their numbers to increase the ranks of both the Union and Confederate armies. With Dickinson it was a struggle for existence, and in 1863 the buildings themselves narrowly escaped destruction at the hands of the Confederate incursionists, in whose ranks were found many of the former students of the institution. The venerable walls still bear the scar of an unfriendly shell from the retiring column which was nervously retreating from a somewhat dangerous position. Other than this war episode, there was little to disturb the current of events. On the retirement of Prof. Marshall, John K. Stayman, of the class of '41, was added to the Faculty and held his position until 1874; also James Hutchinson Graham, who retired in 1882. The finances were at a low ebb, but with the close of the war hope revived and the college took a new lease of life. Prof. Wilson died in March, 1865, and in the June following, Charles F. Himes, of the class of '55, was chosen to fill the vacancy. He came from the Troy University, where for several years he was Professor of Mathematics. His long connection with his alma mater, from which he withdrew only a year ago, calls for more than a passing mention. I knew him in his senior year, and he was then noted as a thorough and conscientious student. He had a natural instinct for teaching, and began at once his life work, first at Wyoming Seminary, next at Baltimore Female College, and then as Professor of Mathematics in Troy University. Two years he spent at the University of Giesen in Germany, and then was called to the chair of Natural Science in his alma mater, which, with the chair of Physics, he held until his resignation in 1896. His publications on scientific subjects have won for him an extended reputation, and he ranks with the foremost of scientific men in this country. Prof. Himes is still a comparatively young man, born in 1838, and his retirement from the daily routine of instruction was to enable him to pursue more actively his thirst for research and experiment. And just here I desire to acknowledge my indebtedness to his more elaborate history of Dickin-



Prof. Henry W. Abbett, '60.



Hon. James F. Rusling, LL.D., '54,  
Trustee 1869-'77.



Rev. Jesse Bowman Young, D.D., '63.



Rev. William D. Clayton, '63.



William D. Luckenbach, LL.D., '64.

son College for many of the facts presented in this necessarily condensed article.

Prof. Boswell resigned in 1855. The next year Rev. S. L. Bowman, of the class of '55, was made Professor of Greek and Hebrew, and at the same time an elective scientific course was established. But the college languished for lack of funds, and, in 1866, the centennial year of Methodism, a special effort was made which resulted in an additional endowment of \$100,000.

In 1868 President Johnson died. The long struggle through adversity was just verging on peace and comparative prosperity when, at fifty-three, his never vigorous system succumbed after a brief and seemingly slight illness. Prof. Hillman acted as president until the election of Rev. Robert L. Dashiell, D.D., of the class of '46, in September, 1868. Dr. Dashiell held the position for four years, and having been elected Missionary Secretary to succeed Dr. Durbin, gave way to Rev. James A. McCauley, D. D., LL.D., of the class of '47. Dr. McCauley had an exalted reputation as a preacher and was much beloved, but he was hampered somewhat by a weak physique and resigned his position in 1889. He was succeeded by the present incumbent, Rev. George E. Reed, D. D., LL. D. The members of the faculty since Dr. McCauley's election include Prof. William Trickett, now an LL. D., and the distinguished head of the law school; Henry Martyn Hermann, LL.D., one of the most noted Oriental scholars, whose retirement last year was greatly deplored; Rev. Joshua A. Lippincott, of the class of '58, already mentioned; William R. Fisher, from 1874 to 1876; Charles J. Little, 1874 to 1885; Henry Clay Whiting, 1879; Aaron Rittenhouse, 1883 to 1890; Fletcher Durrell, Ovando B. Super, Jas. Henry Morgan, William B. Lindsay, Bradford O. McIntire, Robert W. Rogers, Rev. Lyman J. Muchmore (Director of Physical Training), Rev. Robert W. Rogers, Ph. D.; Willow G. Lake, A. M. (Instructor Physical Culture, etc.); William K. Dare, A. M.; Harry F. Whiting, A. M.; Montgomery P. Sellers, Ph. B.; William W. Landers, A. M.; Morris W. Prince, S. T. D., and John F. Mohler, A. M. I realize that this is but the barebones of history, but I cannot help it. The restrictions as to space are inexorable. Some

of these are still members of the faculty, and shall receive more extended mention.

The election of Dr. Reed as president was the beginning of a new era in the college life and activity. In the prime of his manhood, zealous, earnest, hopeful and courageous, he entered upon his duties with a determined purpose that infused new life into the institution. He was born in 1846, graduated at Wesleyan University in 1869; received A. M. in 1872, D. D. in 1888, and LL. D. from Lafayette in 1889. His successful pastorates at Willimantic, Fall River, New Haven and Brooklyn; his numerous published articles; his success on the lecture platform, and his many-sided but well-rounded character as a man led the Board



Charles F. Himes, Ph. D., LL.D.,  
Late Professor of Physics.

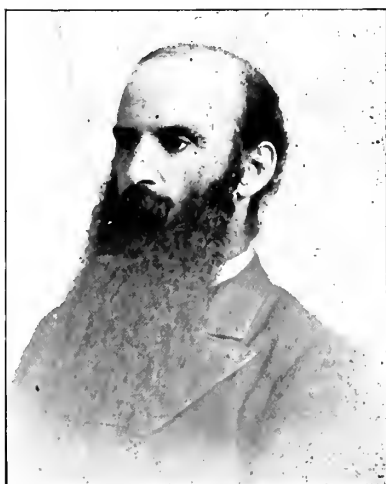
of Trustees to select him for this arduous and most responsible position. His marked success has more than exceeded their expectations, and the College has attained its highest degree of prosperity under his management. The secret of his success is his tact, his insight, his thorough sincerity and his indomitable perseverance. He understands young men. He knows how to draw them to him. He is sympathetic, considerate and just; dignified but not austere, cordial but not effusive, gracious without flattery—in a word, an ideal President whom the stu-



THE GYMNASIUM .



Charles G. Biggs, '70.



Prof. George E. Wilbur, '73,  
of the Pennsylvania State Normal School.



Prof. William P. Headden, Ph. D.,  
Of the State Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Col.



John F. Dillon, M.D., '76,  
Surgeon S. P. Co. R.R., San Francisco.

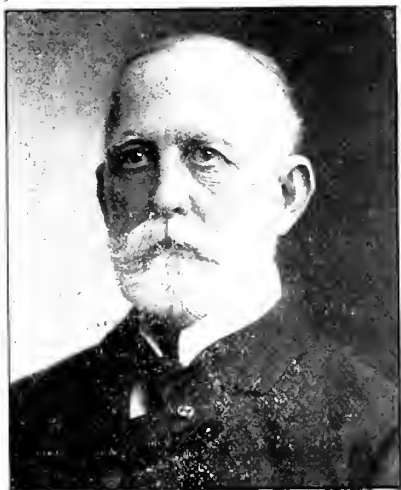


Prof. W. Lambert Gooding, A. M., '74,  
Principal of Conference Academy, Dover, Del.



J. W. S. Cochrane, '74.





Joseph B. Parker, M.D., '60,  
Surgeon U. S. Navy.



Joseph G. Hamblen, '66.



George Baylor, '60,  
Counsel for the B. & O. Railroad.



Charles W. Super, Ph.D., '66,  
President of the Ohio University.



Henry P. Cannon, '70.  
Trustee of the College.



Rev. Charles T. Dunning, '72.



dents all respect and admire, and who has aroused in the alumni a greater interest in their alma mater than any of his predecessors in forty years.

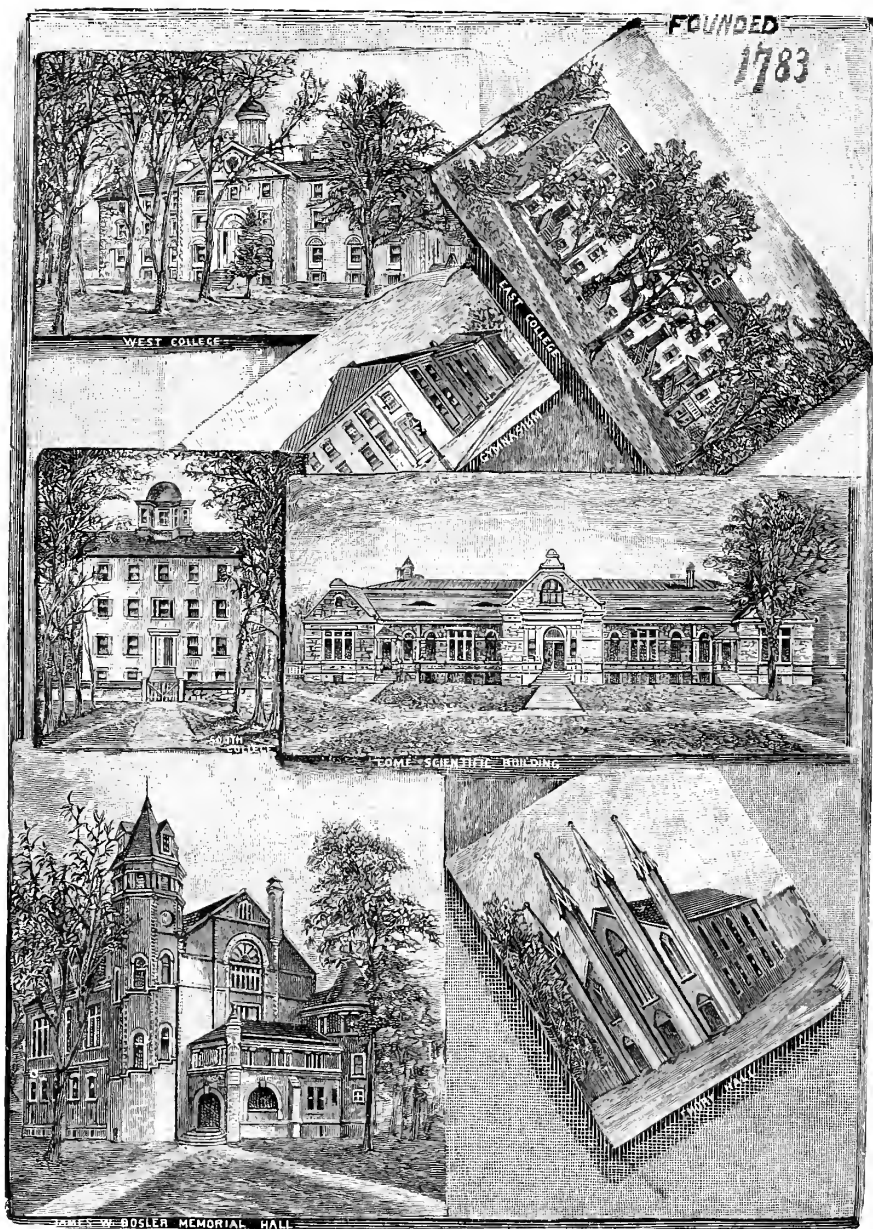
The present faculty includes Henry M. Harman, D. D., LL.D.; Emeritus Professor of Greek and Hebrew; Henry C. Whiting, Professor of Latin; Ovando B. Super, Ph.D., Professor of Modern Languages; James H. Morgan, Ph.D., Professor of Greek; William B. Lindsay, Ph.D., Professor of Chemistry; Bradford O. McIntire, Ph.D.; Thomas Beaver, Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature; William K. Dare, A.M., Professor of Philosophy and Pedagogy; William W. Landis, A.M., Professor of Mathematics; John F. Mohler, Professor of Physics; Morris W. Prince, S.T.D., Professor of History and Political Sciences; Henry M. Stephens, A.M., Adjunct Professor of Physical Culture; Harry F. Whiting, A.M., Adjunct Professor of Latin and Mathematics; Montgomery P. Sellers, A.M., Adjunct Professor of German and English, and Martha E. Barbour, Physical Culture of Young Ladies. In the law school are William Trickett, LL.D., Dean and Professor of the law of real estate; Hon. Wilbur F. Sadler, A.M., Professor of Criminal Law; Hon. J. M. Weaklev, Professor of Law and Pleading; H. Silas Stuart, A.M., Professor of the Law of Partnership; George Edward Mills, A.B., LL.B., Professor of Law of Torts; M. W. Jacobs, A.M., Professor of Equity; Albert H. Bolles, Ph.D., Professor of the Law of Contracts; William K. Dare, A.M., and Fred E. Downes are Principal and Vice-Principal of the Preparatory School, with Mervin G. Filler, A.M., Paul P. Appenzellar, Ph.B., and Amy Fisher in the staff.

Of these Professor Harman was called to the chair of Ancient Languages in 1870. An account of his journeys in the East and his "Introduction to the Study of the Holy Scriptures," of which four editions have been sold, are but a small part of the great work of this profound scholar. Dr. Whiting, who was appointed Professor of Latin and German in 1884, is also a prolific contributor to scientific and other works and published Hurst and Whiting's "Seneca," which has reached its fourth edition.

Professor Super, of the class of '73, returned in 1884 as Professor of Modern Languages. His travels in France and

Germany and his mastery of the languages of those countries have brought forth "A French Reader," "Stories from Souvestre," "Readings from French History," "Anderson's Maerchen," "Erckmann-Chatrian's Waterloo," "Lessing's Emilia Galotti," "Halevy's L'Abbe Constantine," "German Reader," "Erckmann and Chatrian's Conscrit de 1813." Dr. Morgan is an alumnus of 1878 and was elected Professor of Greek and Political Economy in 1890. Dr. Lindsay was chosen Professor of Chemistry in 1885 and has published a revision of Eliot and Storer's "Qualitative Analysis" and Storer and Lindsay's "Manual of Chemistry." Professor McIntire came in 1890, while Professors Dare, Landis, Stephens, Harry F. Whiting and Sellers, all graduates of Dickinson, have been counted worthy to take their places in the ranks of her instructors. Dr. William Trickett, class of '68, Dean of the Law School, had been connected with the College for many years in the scholastic department. Under his able management the school has attained great success, its graduating class in 1896 numbering thirty-two.

Although the College is still waiting for a Rockefeller, a Stanford or an Astor to bestow an endowment adequate to all its progressive demands, it has not been without friends in the century of its existence. Not the least of these have been its devoted trustees, who, without compensation, have administered its affairs and helped it on occasions without number in sums not startling in the individual contribution, but significant in the gross amount and the work accomplished. But the College has been fortunate in liberal aid from time to time. A bequest of Thomas Kelso of \$10,000 and one of \$1,000 from Dr. John F. Fisher, both of Baltimore, helped materially. In 1884 Hon. Jacob Tome, of Port Deposit, Md., a trustee, contributed the funds to erect a scientific building, one of the most convenient and best equipped in the country. It is 184 feet long and 56 feet wide, built of the native limestone trimmed with Ohio sandstone, highly architectural without the sacrifice of space, and contains recitation and professors' rooms, laboratory, chemical department and museum. Mr. Tome, like Peter Cooper, has enjoyed the privilege of being his own executor, and each year meets with the trustees in this building



VIEWS OF DICKINSON COLLEGE.



Walter A. Powell, '78.



Guy Le Roy Stevick, '85.



Richard Van B. Lincoln, '41.



Rev. Franklin F. Bond, '83.



Wilbur M. Stine, '86,  
Director of Electrical Engineering in Armour  
Institute of Technology.



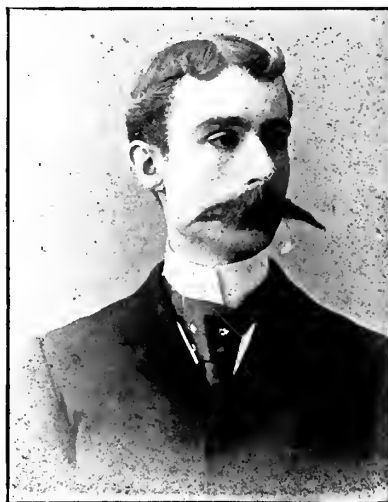
James Elliott, '78.



Prof. William B. Langsdorf, '87,  
Of Miami University.



Mary Evans Rosa, '89.



Prof. C. W. M. Black, '89,  
Of Wesleyan Academy.

to further the interests of the College to whose success he has so generously contributed. The memory of James W. Bosler, a resident of Carlisle, who, in his lifetime, had been liberal to the College, was perpetuated by his widow by the erection of the "James W. Bosler Memorial Library Hall," which, with its furnishings, cost \$74,000. It supplies accommodations for the College and society libraries (the Belles Lettres and Union Philosophical), a reading room and a hall capable of accommodating about eight hundred, and much needed for commencement and frequent public exercises. A fine gymnasium, the gift of one who desires his name withheld, was thoroughly equipped by the late William C. Allison, of Philadelphia, who aided the College by numerous benefactions. The Denny Memorial Building, of Humelstown brownstone, and of the Elizabethan order of architecture, was erected on ground long in the Denny family donated by Miss Matilda Denny and Mrs. Mary O'Hara Spring, of Pittsburgh. It contains two splendid society halls for the two literary societies already named, and also recitation rooms and administration offices. The society halls commemorate the benefactions of A. Herr Smith and Eliza E. Smith. A magnificent church, styled the William C. Allison Memorial Church, which forms a part of the College group of buildings, indicates the source from which that contribution was received.

A ladies' hall conveys the information that coeducation is encouraged, and the list of lady graduates, though not formidable, has been most honorable. The law school building and the athletic field complete the facilities of the institution. Liberal prizes, sixteen in number, incite the zealous student to active effort.

I wish it were practicable for me to recite the names and deeds of the graduates of this later period, many of whose familiar faces appear in this and the preceding section. The records are preserved and will appear in the next general catalogue of the alumni. The unflagging interest in their alma mater of those who have responded is gratefully appreciated.

The present Board of Trustees comprises Rev. George Edward Reed, D.D., LL.D., *ex officio*, Rev. Bishop Cyrus D. Foss, D.D., LL.D., Philadelphia; Rep-

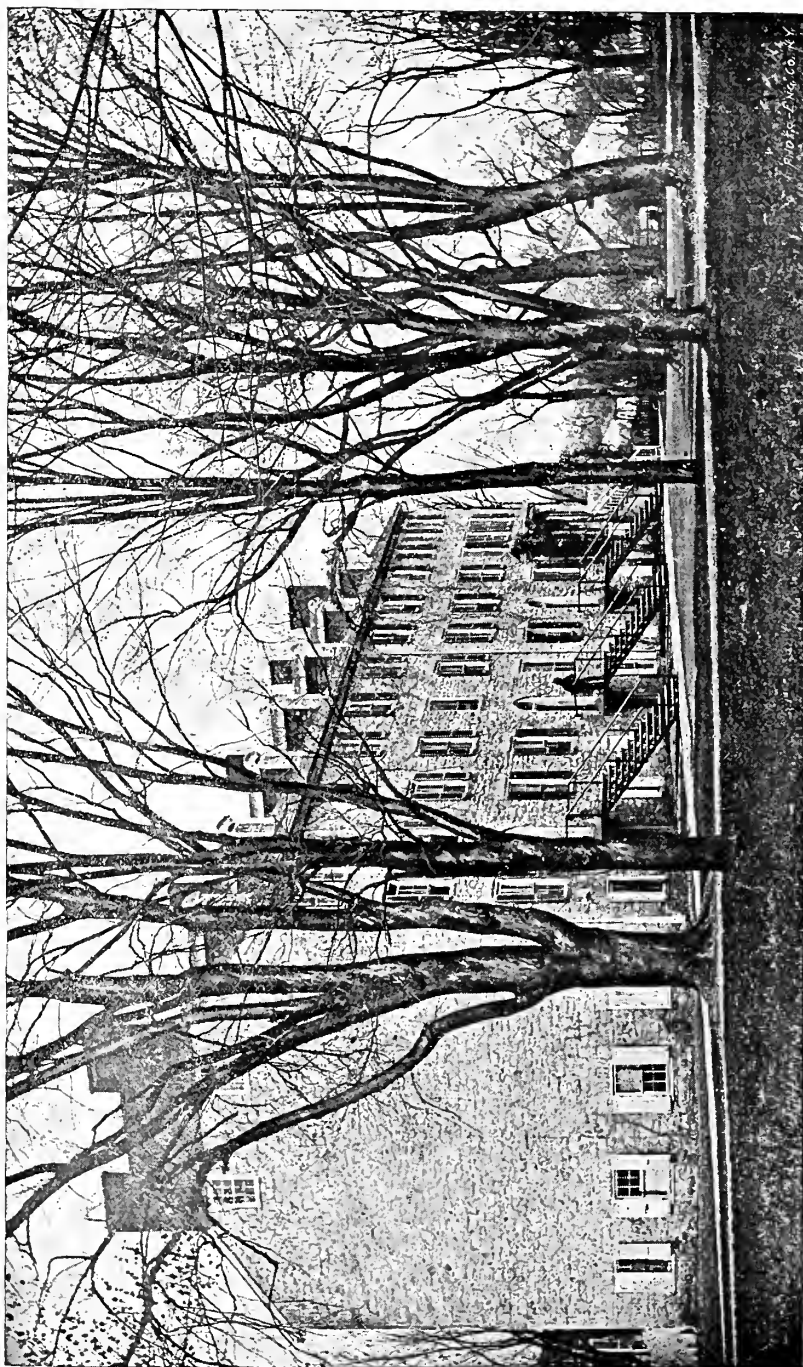
resentatives-at-Large, Gov. Daniel H. Hastings, LL.D., Harrisburg; Ex-Gov. Robert E. Pattison, LL.D., Philadelphia; William C. Allison, Esq., Philadelphia; Gen. Horatio C. King, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Representatives from Baltimore Conference, William R. Woodward, Esq., Washington, D. C.; Henry M. Wilson, M.D., Baltimore, Md.; Hon. Louis E. McComas, Washington, D. C.; Rev. David H. Carroll, D.D., Baltimore, Md.; Rev. Luther T. Wideman, D.D., Annapolis, Md.; Rev. John H. Dashiell, D.D., Annapolis, Md.; Hon. Milton G. Urner, Frederick, Md.; Thomas C. Smith, Esq., Washington, D. C.; Hon. William Daniell, Baltimore, Md.; Representatives from Phila-



William Trickett, LL.D.,

Dean of the Dickinson College Law School.

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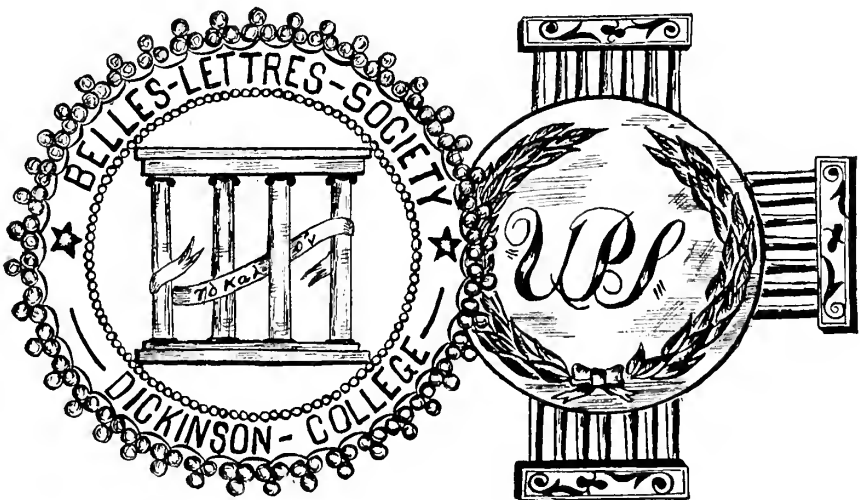
No one realizes more than myself the difficulty of paying an adequate tribute to this honored institution in the restricted space allotted to a magazine sketch. There are manifest to me many sins of omission. I hope none of commission will be discovered by others. I need a bulky volume to tell of all the grand old College has done for mankind and for the country. It has not striven to rival the great universities in the number of its students. On the contrary, it is its prime attraction that the assemblage is never so great as to deprive each student of that close touch with every member of the faculty, from the President down, and that



George Edward Mills, A.M., '91,  
Professor of Torts and Domestic Relations in the  
School of Law.

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